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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, December 9, 1771.

By *Meſſieurs* EDES & GILL, B. Young.

TO conceive the feaſibility of an entire change in the condition of three millions of people, conſcious of the importance of maintaining in their own hands ſome ſhare of the diſpoſal of their time and money, by the *inſtruments* now buſily engaged in that *arduous* enterprize, would require a ſtretch of credulity of which probably none but the moſt *ſanguine* and needy *expectants* can be capable.

The univerſal inſtinct of every living creature, is to live as himſelf pleaſes; i. e. to live for himſelf and thoſe he chuſes to favor; and can ſuch ideots as Chronus and his fellow proſtitutes, expect to flatter or affright us into that *peaceable ſubmiſſion* they recommend, to live only for them? Engliſh freemen are as ſenſible as they are, of the bleſſing of *a government under which they can enjoy* ALL THE LIBERTY *that is conſiſtent with the good order, peace and protection of the whole community*: and no wiſe man requires more, or will be contented with leſs. Can Chronus hold up the face to affirm that we now enjoy the bleſſings of ſuch a government? Does not the tool himſelf allow that where government aſſumes *more power* than is neceſſary to the *ſafety* and *happineſs* of the community, it ſeems to be *ſo far* advancing towards *tyranny*? And can aſſumption of ſo much power as to be utterly above the *conſtitutional check* of the *whole community* be no way alarming? Or are we to view deſpotiſm, & abſolute uncontroulable power *eſtabliſhing* itſelf over us, with all that paſſive unconcern this fine writer recommends? Does Chronus know of any factious or ſeditious ſubjects, who through a wanton inconſtant diſpoſition, or miſled by *any means*, diſcovers the remoteſt diſlike to the *Britiſh conſtitution*, of which he has been pleaſed to afford us ſo juſt an encomium? Is not the power the commons enjoy in making laws, and granting monies, the *grand excellence* of this conſtitution; and are we like negroes in a gibbet, to have the loaf placed before our eyes, and be tantalized with commendations of its fineneſs, lightneſs, &c. and yet be prohibited to taſte it? Where are the parties who refuſe to *ſubmit to thoſe reſtraints* which are neceſſary to the *public weal*: Or who better judges than the public, what reſtraints are neceſſary? Does not the ſyſtem of politics our wiſe patriot ſo warmly urges upon his fellow citizens and countrymen, conſtitute lord Hilliſborough ſole director in theſe matters; and what idea of tyranny does Chronus entertain, if abſolute direction of the policy of a ſtate without regard to the will or intereſt of its numbers be not tyranny? Would Chronus take the pains to conſult Judge Blackſtone's com. vol. 1. B. 1. C. ii. p. 146, he would find this ſentiment, "In all tyrannical governments the ſupreme magiſtracy, or the right both of *making* and *enforcing* the laws, is veſted in *one* and *the ſame man*, or *one and the ſame body of men*; and wherever *theſe two* powers are *united together*, there can be no public liberty.—But where the legiſlative and executive authority are in diſtinct hands, the former will take care not to entruſt the latter with ſo large a power as may tend to the ſubverſion of its own independence, and therewith of the liberty of the ſubject. And before, p. 51. in concluſion of his diſcourſe on the legiſlative of England he ſays, but the conſtitutional government of this iſland is ſo admirably tempered and compounded, that nothing can endanger or hurt it, but deſtroying the equilibrium of power between one branch of the legiſlature and the reſt. For if ever it ſhould happen that the independence of *any one* of the three ſhould be *loſt*, or that it ſhould become *ſubſervient* to the views of *either* of the *other two*, there would ſoon be an end to our conſtitution. The *legiſlature* would be *changed* from that which was *originally ſet up by the general conſent* and fundamental act of the ſociety: and ſuch a change *however effected*, is according to Mr. Locke (who perhaps, ſays the courtier, carries his theory too far) at once an entire *diſſolution* of the bands of government; and the people are thereby reduced to a ſtate of anarchy, with liberty to conſtitute to themſelves a new legiſlative power.

And onwards he ſays, but inaſmuch as political communities are made up of many natural perſons, each of whom has his particular will and inclination, theſe ſeveral wills cannot by any *natural* union be joined together, or tempered and diſpoſed into a laſting harmony, ſo as to conſtitute and produce that *one uniform will* of the *whole*. It can therefore be no otherwiſe produced than by a political union; by the *conſent of all perſons* to ſubmit their own private wills to the will of one man, or of one or more aſſemblies of men, to whom the ſupreme authority is entruſted: And this *will* of that *one man, or aſſemblage of men*, is in *different ſtates*, according to their *different conſtitutions*, underſtood to be LAW.

Can Chronus find any thing like this *conſent of all perſons*, in the condition of a ſtate, to which the miniſter of another ſtate enjoins obedience to ſeveral *edicts of his will*, on pain of having their legiſlature entirely defeated in every deliberation for the public good? Or can a ſtate be imagined to enjoy many *valuable privileges* and *immunities*, the *independance* of whoſe every branch of legiſlature is raviſhed from it? One would think ENVY herſelf could hardly eſteem ſuch a forlorn and aggrieved people *too fortunate*? But it ſeems they are only unfortunate in their *apprehenſion of things*, the men who call themſelves Patriots having a very imperfect notion of the happineſs of the public, while they imagine it conſiſts in a ſtubborn oppoſition to public authority.

It the pretended Patriots ſtubbornly oppoſe any legal and conſtitutional authority, they are certainly in the wrong; and when Chronus will be kind enough to point out their errors, I will aſſuredly uſe my little influence to reclaim them to their duty and intereſt. But becauſe ſome cauſes have gone againſt this Province, I can by no means think it ſuch excellent policy to give up every point which may be challenged from us, barely to keep a ſet of *horſeleeches* in good humour with us.

We have not to learn the fate of a people who give up their *check* on a *penſioning adminiſtration*. Ireland, *unhappy kingdom*, is too ſad a ſpectacle of ſuch *uſurpation*. Mr. Locke in his immortal eſſay on government, does not impertinently obſerve, that whoever attempts to deprive a man of his liberty, may be ſaid even to make war upon him, and conſequentially deprive him of his life. North-Carolina has but too lately given us a melancholy inſtance of the truth of this propoſition. The ſmalleſt deviation from the known laws and conſtitution of a ſtate, is ever big with danger, nor have *humble repreſentations* always had that happy effect which the modeſt Chronus, after reading the fate of dozens of them, would encourage us to expect.

I dare engage there is not an admirer of *unlimitted power* in the empire, who would quit the *golden dream*, were there nothing more troubleſome, than humble repreſentations to diſturb his repoſe.

But were we for the ſake of preſent quiet, to beat a parley, and propoſe an accommodation, what terms have we to expect from *government*; as Chronus & his party are pleaſed to call the preſent controuling power? What liberty are we to retain? ſurely not to uſe the indecent freedom with his *Majeſty's governor* as to preſs him to comply with meaſures contrary to his inſtructions; and urging him with dependance for ſubſiſtence. The miniſter inevitably muſt take this in dudgeon, as it has a manifeſt tendency to ſtir up in the minds of the people, a queſtion whether the ſaid inſtructions ſhould, or ſhould not in every caſe be *binding* upon them with the *force of laws*. No wonder indeed this obſtinacy gave offence, if abſolute unconditional obedience is the ſole term of accommodation. If Chronus denies it, it behoves him to chalk out the line of our duty, that we may know how much ſubmiſſion our lords expect from us, and how many orders of them we are required to reverence.

Chronus, on ſuppoſition the governor's condition is not perfectly agreeable to that of the Vice Roy of a free common wealth, has given us an alarming picture of our condition. Would to God it was only chimerical! Surely ſo ſincere a lover of his fellow citizens and countrymen, will be kind enough to diſperſe theſe clouds next Thurſday; and take off the doubts which even a Blackſtone fixes upon our minds; who as freely as Locke declares *independency* TYRANNY. No leſs authority have the patriots to queſtion the right of any will being their LAW, wherein their will has had no ſhare or proportion. This kind of government however ſtrenuouſly abetted by Chronus, is by numberleſs excellent lawyers and politicians, termed deſpotiſm; and were it not indelicate to ſpeak too plain on ſuch grating ſubjects, a bare intimation might be given, that endeavors to perſuade any free citizen to ſubmit to ſuch a rule, as the conſtitution of his country, and even the firſt law of nature, his own and poſterity's preſervation abhors, is as high treaſon againſt the ſtate, as an endeavour to replace the pretender on the throne of England would be, and is in fact, ſubſtantially the ſame.

I would juſt add, that if the precarious condition of my deed of ſale, by which I hold a few acres of land, may reaſonably fill me with conſternation, can I be happy in the reflection, that my life itſelf is in no better, or more certain tenure? Legiſlative power deſtroyed, or ſo controuled that it is reduced to a meer ſhadow, ſoon precipitates the whole ſuperſtructure to ruin and terrible deſtruction.

How well Chronus confirms the proclamation in regard to trade, his friends will obſerve.

One advantage from the meaſures of the patriots being demanded, Chronus is gratified by a reference to March 1770; ſince which God's worſhip has not been diſturbed with fifes and drums on his ſabbaths, nor many people knocked down in the ſtreets by ſoldiers.

And now to conclude this lengthy lucubration, I freely bequeath unto you, moſt loyal Chronus, all my right, title and intereſt in the *lot* and *portion* of the bleſſed, happy and peaceful *government* your ſoul ſo much admires. For cattle who have no reaſon of their own to direct them, perhaps a driver may be abſolutely neceſſary; but ſhould ſuch brutes be too free in preſenting their horns towards me, 'tis ten to one they may ſuffer ſuch raps upon them, as may give them the head-ach.

DETECTOR.

LITERATURE.

The Gentlemen of NEW-ENGLAND who have already ſubſcribed, and all thoſe who are animated by the wiſh of ſeeing NATIVE FABRICATIONS flouriſh in America, ſo as practically to lend a nurturing hand towards the advancement of this infant Manufacture by ſpeedily SUBSCRIBING, (no Money expected but on the delivery of an equivalent) are requeſted to obſerve, that

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One of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas,

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N. B. The American edition of Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V. 3 vols. for Three Dollars, in blue boards, may now be purchaſed from ſaid BELL: He alſo receiveth ſubſcriptions for an American Edition of Hume's Hiſtory of England, and Furguſon's Eſſay on the Hiſtory of Civil Society.

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New-London, Nov. 21, 1771. RICHARD LAW, THEO'S. MORGAN, } Truſtees.

POST-OFFICE, Boſton, November 26, 1771.

THIS is to inform the Publick, That the Southern Rider now goes thro' Providence and Briſtol to Newport, and ſets out from this Office on Monday preciſely at One o'Clock, P.M. That all Letters intended to go by that Conveyance muſt be in the Office not exceeding Twelve on ſaid Day.

By Order of the Deputy Poſt-Maſter General,
T. HUBBART.

A few Bales choice *French* COTTON, to be Sold by BARNABAS BINNEY, oppoſite the Meeting-Houſe in Summer Street.

In making war with the Regulators vid in Index. when the Town forced the Soldiers from Town, vid. page 61 &. vid page, 598 Vid. on Hutchensons Independency pa. 576.

Vid. pa. 618–630

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Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

" Whene'er from putrid Courts *foul Vapours* roſe,
——————with vigorous *wholeſome* Gales
The Winds of OPPOSITION fiercely blew,
Which *purg'd* and *clear'd* the agitated State"

IF the liberties of America are ever compleatly ruined, of which in my opinion there is now the utmoſt danger, it will in all probability be the conſequence of a miſtaken notion of *prudence*, which leads men to acquieſce in meaſures of the moſt deſtructive tendency for the ſake of preſent eaſe. When deſigns are form'd to raiſe the very foundation of a free government, thoſe few who are to erect their grandeur and fortunes upon the general ruin, will employ every art to ſooth the devoted people into a ſtate of indolence, inattention and ſecurity, which is forever the fore-runner of ſlavery—They are alarmed at nothing ſo much, as attempts to awaken the people to *jealouſy* and *watchfulneſs*; and it has been an old game played over and over again, to hold up the men who would rouſe their fellow citizens and countrymen to a ſenſe of their *real* danger, and ſpirit them to the moſt zealous activity in the uſe of all proper means for the preſervation of the public liberty, as " *pretended patriots*," " *intemperate politicians*," *raſh, hot-headed* men, *Incendiaries*, wretched *deſperadoes*, who, as was once ſaid of the beſt of men, would turn the world upſide down, or have done it already.—But he muſt have a ſmall ſhare of *fortitude* indeed, who is put out of countenance by hard ſpeeches without ſenſe and meaning, or affrighted from the path of duty by the rude language of Billingſgate—For my own part, I ſmile contemptuouſly at ſuch unmanly efforts: I would be glad to hear the *reaſoning* of *Chronus*, if he has a capacity for it; but I diſregard his *railing* as I would the barking of a " *Cur dog*".

The diſpaſſionate and rational Pennſylvania Farmer has told us, that " a perpetual *jealouſy* reſpecting liberty, is abſolutely requiſite in all free ſtates." The unhappy experience of the world has frequently manifeſted the truth of his obſervation. For want of this *jealouſy*, the liberties of *Spain* were deſtroyed by what is called a vote of credit; that is, a confidence placed in the King to raiſe money upon extraordinary emergencies, in the intervals of parliament. *France* afterwards fell into the ſame ſnare; and *England* itſelf was in great danger of it, in the reign of *Charles* the ſecond; when a bill was brought into the houſe of commons to enable the King to raiſe what money he pleaſed upon *extraordinary* occaſions, as the dutch war was pretended to be—And the ſcheme would doubtleſs have ſucceeded to the ruin of the national liberty, had it not been for the watchfulneſs of the " *intemperate patriots*", and " *wrong-headed politicians*" even of that day.

How much better is the ſtate of the American colonies ſoon likely to be, than that of France and Spain; or than Britain would have been in, if the Bill before mention'd had paſs'd into an act? Does it make any real difference whether one man has the ſovereign diſpoſal of the peoples purſes, or five hundred? Is it not as certain that the Britiſh parliament have aſſumed to themſelves the power of raiſing what money they pleaſe in the colonies upon all occaſions, as it is, that the Kings of France and Spain exerciſe the ſame power over their ſubjects upon emergencies? Thoſe Kings by the way, being the ſole judges when emergencies happen, they generally create them as often as they want money: And what ſecurity have the colonies that the Britiſh parliament will not do the ſame? It is dangerous to be *ſilent*, as the miniſterial writers would have us to be, while ſuch a claim is held up; but much more to ſubmit to it. Your very *ſilence*, my countrymen, may be conſtrued a ſubmiſſion, and thoſe who would perſwade you to be quiet, intend to give it that turn. Will it be likely then that your enemies, who have exerted every nerve to *eſtabliſh* a revenue, rais'd by virtue of a ſuppos'd inherent right in the Britiſh parliament without your conſent, will recede from the favorite plan, when they *imagine* it to be compleated by your *ſubmiſſion*? Or if they ſhould repeal the obnoxious act, upon the terms of your ſubmitting to the right, is it not to be apprehended that your own ſubmiſſion will be brought forth as a precedent in a future time, when your watchful adverſary ſhall have ſucceeded, and laid the moſt of you faſt aſleep in the bed of ſecurity and inſenſibility. Believe me, ſhould the Britiſh parliament, which claims a right to tax you at diſcretion, ever be guided by a wicked and corrupt adminiſtration, and how near they are approaching to it, I will leave you to judge, you will then find one revenue act ſucceeding another, till the fatal influence ſhall extend to your own parliaments. *Bribes* and *penſions* will be as frequent here, as they are in the unhappy kingdom of *Ireland*, and you and your poſterity will be made, by means of *your own* money, as ſubſervient to the will of a Britiſh miniſtry, or an obſequious Governor, as the vaſſals of France are to that of their grand monarch. What will prevent this miſery, and infamy, but your being finally oblig'd to have recourſe to the *ultima ratio*! But is it probable that you will ever make any manly efforts to recover your liberty, after you have been inur'd, without any remorſe, to contemplate yourſelves as ſlaves? Cuſtom, ſays the Farmer, gradually reconciles us to objects even of *dread* and *deteſtation*. It reigns in nothing more arbitrarily than in publick Affairs. When an act injurious to freedom has once been done, and *the people bear it*, the repetition of it is more likely to meet with *ſubmiſſion*. For as the miſchief of the one was found to be tolerable, they will hope that the ſecond will prove ſo too; and they will not regard the *infamy* of the laſt, becauſe they are *ſtain'd* with that of the firſt.

The beloved Patriot further obſerves, " In mixed governments, the very *texture* of their conſtitution demands a " *perpetual jealouſy*; for the cautions with which power is diſtributed among the ſeveral orders, imply, that *each* has that ſhare which is proper for the general welfare, and therefore that *any further* impoſition muſt be *pernicious*". The government of this province, like that of Great-Britain, of which it is ſaid to be an epitome, is a *mixed* government. It's conſtitution is *delicately* framed; and I believe all muſt acknowledge, that the power veſted in the crown is full as great as is conſiſtent with the *general welfare*. The King, by the charter, has the nomination and appointment of the governor: But no mention being therein made of his right to take the payment of his governor upon himſelf, it is fairly concluded that the people have reſerv'd that right to themſelves, and the governor muſt ſtipulate with them for his ſupport. That this was the ſenſe of the *contracting* parties, appears from practice *contemporary* with the date of the charter itſelf, which is the beſt expoſition of it; and the ſame practice has been continued *uninterruptedly* to the preſent time—But the King now orders his ſupport out of the American revenue: *Chronus* himſelf, acknowledges that he is thereby " render'd more independant of the people."—Conſequently the balance of power if it was before even is by this means diſadjuſted. Here then is *another* great occaſion of *jealouſy* in the people. No reaſonable man will deny that an undue proportion of power added to the *monarchical* part of the conſtitution, is as dangerous, as the ſame undue proportion would be, if added to the *democratical*. Should the people refuſe to allow the governor the due exerciſe of the powers that are veſted in him by the Charter, I dare ſay they would ſoon be told, and very juſtly, of " the miſchief that would be the conſequence of it." And is there not the ſame reaſon why the people may and ought to ſpeak *freely* & LOUDLY of the miſchiefs which would be the conſequence of his being rendered more independent of them; or which is in reality the ſame thing, his becoming poſſeſſed of more power than the charter veſts him with? For the annihilating a conſtitutional check, in the people, which is neceſſary to prevent the Governor's exerciſe of exorbitant power, is in effect to enable him to exerciſe that exorbitant power, when he pleaſes, without controul. A Governor *legally* appointed may *uſurp* powers which do not belong to him: And it is ten to one but he will, if the people are not *jealous* and *vigilant*. Charles the firſt was legally appointed king: The doctrines advanced by the clergy in his father's infamous reign, led them both to believe that they were the LORD's *anointed*, and were not accountable for their conduct to the people.—It is ſtrange that kings ſeated on the Engliſh throne, ſhould imbibe ſuch opinions: But it is poſſible they were totally unacquainted with the hiſtory of their *Engliſh* predeceſſors.—Charles, by hearkening to the council of his evil miniſters, which coincided with the principles of his education, and his natural temper, and confiding in his corrupt judges, became an *uſurper* of powers which he had no right to; and *exerciſing* thoſe powers, he became a *Tyrant*: But the end proved fatal to him, and afforded a ſolemn leſſon for all ſucceeding uſurpers and tyrants: His ſubjects who made him king, called him to account, *diſmiſs'd* and PUNISH'D him in a moſt exemplary manner! Charles was obſtinate in his temper, and thought of nothing ſo little as conceſſions of any kind: If he had been well adviſ'd, he would have renounced his *uſurped* powers: Every *wiſe* governor will relinquiſh a power which is not *clearly conſtitutional*, however inconſiderable thoſe about him may perſwade him to think it; eſpecially, *if the people regard it as a* PART OF A SYSTEM OF OPPRESSION, and AN EVIDENCE OF TYRANNICAL DESIGNS. And the more *tenacious* he is of it, the ſtronger is the reaſon why " the SPIRIT OF APPREHENSION ſhould be kept up among them in its *utmoſt* VIGILANCE. & CANDIDUS.

CHARLESTOWN, (*South-Carolina*) *October* 17.

Laſt Monday arrived here his Majeſty's ſloop Martin, Capt. Thomas Hayward, commander, from Boſton; and proceeds, as ſoon as the wind and weather permits, for Great Britain. Mr. Montagu, ſon to his Excellency Admiral Montagu, is come in the Martin, to act as Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury on this ſtation. The King's Fiſher ſloop, Capt. Thomas Jordan, is appointed to the North-Carolina ſtation, in the room of the Martin.

We hear from Belfaſt, that a great number of induſtrious Proteſtants from the North of Ireland, aggrieved, as they apprehend, by their landlords, will leave their native country next year. Not leſs than two hundred and fifty proteſtant ſettlers arrived here laſt week, and double that number are expected this year. In the courſe of the next, we are told, that a thouſand farmers and manufacturers will come from thence to this province and Georgia. Such a migration from a country ſo happily circumſtanced is ſurpriſing, and muſt give reaſon to believe, that theſe people have had either great encouragement from hence, or very great diſcouragement at home.

October 28. *Letters from Weſt-Florida inform us, that Brigadier-General Haldiman continues to carry on the fortifications of the town and harbour of Penſacola, which will ſoon be the ſtrongeſt places in the ſouthern diſtrict. The ſame Letters add, that the Spaniards of New Orleans are very aſſiduous in conciliating the good will of the ſeveral Nations in that quarter, but have hitherto met with little ſucceſs.*

Freſh IMPORTED by

Richard Salter,

And to be Sold at his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON,
Extreamly Cheap, by Wholeſale and Retail,

A fine Aſſortment of Winter Goods,

Among which are, Very handſome Furr Muffs with and without Tippets, mill'd Gloves and Caps, 7 4, 8 4 and 9-4 Blankets, ſtrip'd Duffle ditto, ſuperfine 6 4 Lambſkins for Surtuits, crimſon, green and black fine Hair Pluſhes, a fine Aſſortment of Cotton Velvets ¼-ell wide wove with a Wale, Womens black Silk Velvets, Velvet for Capes of moſt Colors, together with moſt Sorts of Goods for Mens & Womens Wear. Alſo, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs, Pepper, choice Bohea Tea, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, &c. Alſo the beſt Lynn-made Shoes as uſual.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Friday next, at 10 o'Clock, at Col. Ingerſoll's, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

A large Quantity of Damaged
ENGLISH CHEESE.

N. B. It will be put up in Small Lotts.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY next,
At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Variety of European Goods, viz.
Broad Cloths, Forreſt ditto, Cambletts, Calamancoes, Cotton Velvets, Iriſh Hollands, Checks, Sheeting, Gauzes, Shalloons, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Wearing Apparel, Houſe Furniture, Watches, &c. &c.

For *MADEIRA*,
The Sloop *POLLY*, *Stephen Davis*, Maſter, will ſail in Ten Days.—Any Gentleman that wants any Wines from thence on Freight, may apply to JOHN ROWE, Eſq; Boſton, Dec. 2, 1771.

Boſton, December 1 1771.

Propoſals, for Printing by Subſcription,
In a handſome Octavo Volume, on a neat Type,

A VINDICATION of the Government of *New-England* CHURCHES: Drawn from Antiquity; the Light of Nature; Holy Scripture; its noble Nature; and from the Dignity divine Providence has put upon it.

ALSO,

THE CHURCHES QUARREL ESPOUSED: Or, a Satyrical Reply, to certain Propoſals made, in anſwer to this Queſtion,——*What further Steps are to be taken, that the Councils may have due Conſtitution and Efficacy in Supporting, Preſerving, and Well-Ordering the Intereſt of the Churches in the Country.*

By JOHN WISE, A. M. Late Paſtor to a Church in *Ipſwich.*

The aforeſaid Propoſals were agreed to by moſt of the Clergy of that Day, by which a new Syſtem of Church Government would have taken place had not that reverend and bold Champion, the Author, ſtept forth for the Churches Defence. And as *Human Nature* is the ſame now it was then, 'tis thought by ſome *Judicious Perſons* prudent, that the *Male* Members of every Congregational Church in the World, ſhould furniſh themſelves with this truly valuable Book.

To which will be annexed,

A PLATFORM OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE, gathered out of the Word of God, and agreed upon by the Elders and Meſſengers of the Churches aſſembled at *Cambridge*, 1648. And all their Confeſſion of Faith.

The Price to Subſcribers will be *Two Shillings* Lawful Money ſewed in Blew Boards, and *ſ.* and *d.* neatly bound and letter'd.—Thoſe that ſubſcribe for Six will be allowed One *gratis*.—Three Hundred Subſcribers are already obtain'd.—The Work will be immediately put in the Preſs, and the Books be ready to be delivered on or before the firſt of *March* next.

Subſcriptions are taken in by J. BOYLES, Printer and Publiſher, in Marlborough-Street; EDES and GILL, Printers in Queen-Street; H. KNOX, and J. LANGDON Stationers in Cornhill; S. HALL, and M. WILLIAMS, in *Salem*; and B. EMERSON, in *Newbury-Port*.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At TEN in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

Ten Hogſheads of Loaf Sugar, a Quantity of Bottled Beer, a few Crates of Ware, and a variety of Engliſh Goods as uſual.—Alſo, a new Chaiſe and Harneſs, with a good Horſe.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

THE Eſtate of Mr. Thomas Jackſon, late of Boſton, deceaſed, being render'd Inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, Give Notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in Boſton, on the firſt Tueſday of January next, and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M. Boſton, Dec. 9, 1771.

The Brig THAMES,
JAMES NICOLL, Maſter,

A fine new Veſſel, burthen 140 Tons, two thirds loaded, will ſail in January from Newbury-Port for LONDON, has fine Accommodations.
For Freight or Paſſage apply to James Nicoll, at ſaid Port.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Narraganſet, No. 1, in the County of York, That at a Proprietor's Meeting held at ſaid Narraganſet, on the 17th Day of June, 1771, Sixty-ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, (which is eleven Shillings and one Penny half-penny on each Right) was voted to pay the Rev. Mr. Paul Coffin's Salary for ſaid Year. THESE are therefore to give Notice to the ſeveral Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, that unleſs they pay their Taxes to Samuel Scammon, Treaſurer of ſaid Propriety, at or before the ſecond Wedneſday in February next, their Lands will be Sold at public Vendue, at his Dwelling-Houſe in Pepperrellborough, for the Payment of ſaid Taxes.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on Wedneſday aforeſaid.

Pepperrellborough, Dec. 2, 1771. Jeremiah Hill, Amos Chaſe, John Naſon, } Committee of ſaid Proprietors.

A few Casks *French* BRANDY,
a few Caſks Claret, ſome Caſes Frontineac Wine, French Cordials, Chintz, Callicoes and ſtampt Linnens of the beſt Colours, Silks for Womens Gowns, Mens beſt Velvet, white Linnens of all Prices, Sheetings, ſtript and check Cottons, Cambricks, plain and flower'd Lawns, good green Tea, and beſt of old Caſtile Soap, plain and ſtript Muſlins, and ſundry other Articles.

Enquire of JOHN HOMER,
At Store No. 2, on the Long Wharff.

V Apoſtle Paul. 1 Vid. Farmers Letters pa. 781. & Vol. 1—& pa. 1 & Vol. 2. a vid. the declaratory Act pa. 792. Vol. 1—& Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. q vid. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. 9 vid. on Hutchinſons Independancy pa. 576 & By Mr Samuel Adams

By Master Ward of Portsmouth. 627.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following, and you'l oblige your conſtant Reader.

TO THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

My LORDS, *and* GENTLEMEN,

EVER ſolicitous for Britain's welfare, I have long beheld with anxiety her perilous ſituation. Her danger, and her remedy, I will now endeavour to point out. The language of ſincerity and truth, ſhall convey thoſe ideas which an attentive obſervation of human affairs, and political tranſactions, with a careful review of the hiſtory of mankind, and the various cauſes which have produced the grand revolutions among kingdoms, have enabled me to collect. Many and various were the means which contributed to raiſe the Britiſh nation to ſuperior power and wealth, but, Liberty was the original ſpring and foundation of all her glory; and that alone can ſupport it; if that decays, ſhe muſt decline; when liberty is loſt, ſhe will ſoon be no more.——Britain's fate is to riſe and fall with freedom. Great nations that inhabit a vaſt continent, may ſubmit under a deſpotic government, notwithſtanding all the calamities that ever attend tyranny; their numbers, and extent of territory, are a defence againſt their enemies; but this is not the caſe with England, valour and not numbers, muſt ſupport her; and liberty alone can inſpire Engliſhmen with valour. When this mighty ſpring of action is loſt, they, like all other nations that have been enſlaved, who were once free, will degenerate into the meaneſt wretches among mortals——Therefore let him who loves Britain, love liberty, for without it, ſhe muſt expire.

Had France been under a free government, England would long ſince have been nothing more than one of her provinces. Slavery in France, has been the cauſe of England's ſuperiority over her; and the moment Britons loſe their liberty, they will become ſlaves to France, or ſome other European nation——How aſtoniſhing then, to every enlightened mind, muſt the late conduct of Britain be, in making ſuch large ſtrides towards deſpotiſm and tyranny? Evils which ſhe ought to avoid as the hand of death!——Her treatment of America, ſeems to be the effect of infatuation—plans are purſued which carry the moſt evident marks of general ruin—which oppreſs & enſlave a people, on whoſe poſterity, and freedom, her own depends!—All the maxims of wiſdom, and prudence, have been unknown or diſregarded, and a fatal ſcheme purſued, deſtitute of every ray of political wiſdom, and big with ruin to the nation!

What, in the name of reaſon, would Britain have of the Americans? They have ever been affectionate and generous to her, ſtudied her welfare, and done every thing in their power to promote it; have never refuſed, when ſhe aſked their aſſiſtance; never ſpared blood nor treaſure, when Britain call'd—and their only unhappineſs was, that they had not ability to promote her glory equal to their wiſhes—What return has their unparallelled generoſity and affection to the parent country met with? Can poſterity believe what the page of truth will record, that "the Britons, regardleſs of humanity, juſtice, or gratitude, refuſed to let the Americans ſhare in the common bleſſing of freedom; oppreſſed them with taxes, inſulted them with armies, and even ſhed the blood of ſome of their citizens!"—And 'tis probable future hiſtorians will add, "the Britons continued adding inſult to injury, until the Americans, inflamed by ſuch aggravated ingratitude, and unſupportable tyranny, gave vent to their juſt indignation—deſtroyed the tyrants, reſtored liberty, wiped off the reproach of ſlavery, raiſed their ſullied honour and majeſty to the heighth of ſplendour, and become at once the terror and glory of the world—Britain felt the ſhock to her centre,—torn with internal diviſions, and invaded by her enemies, ſhe ſunk beneath theſe united calamities—and now remains a monument of human folly, of departed liberty, and loſt glory!"—Would to Heaven, Britain knew in this her day, the things that belong to her peace, before her ruin is inevitable.

It is the common fate of nations that fall by luxury, and a corrupt adminiſtration, not to ſee their danger until deſtruction ſeizes upon them—And as a deaf ear has ſo long been turned to the voice of reaſon, we have great cauſe to fear this will be the fate of England.

America, in ſpite of envy and malice, and the united efforts of her enemies, will riſe ſuperior to all oppoſition. Her ſituation, extent of territory, and natural advantages for wealth, and power, give her the moſt certain proſpect of freedom. And nothing can be more abſurd and vain, than for Great Britain, or any other nation, to attempt the ſubjection of America; it is impoſſible in the nature of things, that ſuch a vaſt people ſo advantageouſly ſituated for independence, ſhould long ſubmit to impoſitions. 'Tis contrary to the nature of power, to bear inſults, and men will no longer be ſlaves, when they can be free. All the paſſions in the human mind, are oppoſite to ſubjection, and every one thirſts for that freedom, which Heaven has taught man to love, and aſpire after. It is clear, to every rational mind, that the Americans will ſoon have it in their power to be independent of Great-Britain; and therefore, kindneſs, and friendſhip, are the only means by which ſhe can maintain her union with the Americans, and derive from them great and laſting benefits. Every attempt to enſlave them, haſtens on their independency, & the fate of thoſe who would oppreſs them. The fleets and armies, lately ſent to awe the Americans into mean ſubmiſſions, ceaſe to operate upon their fear, and only inkindle the paſſion of indignation and reſentment.

That the rights and liberties of the Colonies, have been unjuſtly invaded, and violated in the moſt flagrant manner, has been proved by the moſt convincing arguments and evidence that carries demonſtration. ‖ Every one who is endued with the leaſt degree of common ſenſe, knows, that a people who are ſubject to the will and controul of others, and to be ſtripped of their money and eſtates without their own conſent, are ſlaves to perfection!—This is the caſe with the Americans, while they are taxed by Great-Britain. But, ſuch has been the obſtinacy of ſome of their oppreſſors, the moſt weighty reaſons have made no impreſſion, and if revelation was added to reaſon, we cannot ſuppoſe it would avail—Such perſons muſt be convinced by arguments of a different kind—and ſuch are in ſtore for them.

Whoever is acquainted with the hiſtory of mankind, and has traced the riſe and fall of nations, will view Great-Britain in a perilous ſituation; and America near an independent ſtate.——The Americans are ſtimulated with jealouſy, and warm with reſentment, and whenever Britain meets with any calamity that depreſſes her, they will immediately riſe in their demands, & what would now ſatisfy them, if kindly offered, will then be rejected—NOW is the time to make them eaſy on good terms for Great-Britain. Should France and Spain league in a war againſt England, would the Americans aſſiſt her before all their liberties were reſtored, and their demands complied with? Surely no.—Should any powerful nation offer them her alliance, and to protect their trade, will they not inſtantly accept it?—And will not the vaſt advantages that will accrue to any nation that is allied with America, and enjoys her extenſive commerce, ſtimulate every powerful nation in Europe to contend for ſo great a prize?—Is it not highly probable ſome of theſe events may happen in a few years?—Conſidering the viciſſitudes among nations, the preſent ſtate of Great-Britain, and America, it is very poſſible but a few years may elapſe, before the important changes abovementioned take place.

My Lords, and Gentlemen, as you regard the welfare of the King, and the laſting proſperity of the nation, ſeize the preſent time to reſtore harmony between the parent country and the colonies, and lay a permanent foundation for Britain's glory.—Let not pride, nor avarice, put out your political eyes; the path of duty, intereſt, and honor, is plain before you; inſtantly ſatisfy the Americans by eſtabliſhing their liberties on a firm foundation, that no future conteſts may ariſe, and all jealouſy ſubſide——then will their affection return with its wonted ardor, and it will, as heretofore, be their delight to contribute to the happineſs and glory of the parent country. Mutual intereſt, which is the foundation of government, and only connecting bond of ſociety, will then operate for the good of the whole kingdom; uniting the various members in one political head, they will be cemented by the ſtrongeſt ties, and form an indiſſoluble union. Then, as rivers run into the ſea, ſo will the wealth of all the Colonies flow into Great-Britain.——Inſpired by the moſt animating ſprings of action, intereſt, and affection, they will conſpire to raiſe Britain to the ſummit of human glory!—Thus fed by innumerable ſtreams of wealth and power, and ſupported by the ſtedfaſt pillar of America, if wiſdom ſits at helm, ſhe may riſe ſuperior to any nation that ever beheld the Sun,—and reign in freedom, encircled with felicity, until that glorious luminary ſets to riſe no more!——

My Lords, and Gentlemen, if the weighty reaſons that have been offered will not determine your minds to purſue pacific meaſures, to cultivate harmony with America, the deſtruction of Britain is ſealed.—The Americans, now call all the World to witneſs, that they have faithfully warned you this 5th day of November 1771.

vid pa. 613 — 620 AN AMERICAN.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Ne ludo cum ſacris.

I AGREE with Mr. *Draper's* Correſpondent, that the Catechiſm of the Aſſembly of Divines at Weſtminſter, tho' not to be looked upon as ſacred, or rather inſpired, has been found well adapted to inſtruct Children in the Principles of Religion. And I wiſh that *every one* who upon a *late* Occaſion has affected to be mightily concerned, leſt the good Effect deſign'd by it ſhould be fruſtrated, had taken proper Care to inſtruct *his* Children in this uſeful Form. But I cannot help ſmiling to ſee the *ſolemn Grimace* of ſome particular Gentlemen, who, *to my Knowledge*, have not only declin'd the Uſe of that Catechiſm in their Families, but openly ridiculed it, as unintelligible Jargon, for many Years paſt, till it was very lately *thought expedient* for *them* to ſpeak well of it. I ſuppoſe a Hundred MOCK SERMONS, publiſhed with deſign to *libel* a certain worthy and *reverend* Divine, and bring him into common Contempt, would have been read and heard, and repeated in Companies, by *ſome* of theſe very *ſcrupulous* Gentry, with *ſome ſelf* Pleaſure: But when the Meaſures of an infamous adminiſtration, deſtructive to Religion as well as Liberty, are expos'd to the public View, O, it is then a crying Sin, and ſubverſive of al *Morality*; becauſe forſooth it is done in the *Manner* of the Aſſembly's Catechiſm, and in *Alluſion* to it! An Imitation of that Formula for "*ſo bad a purpoſe*, is highly criminal"; and the Miniſters of the Goſpel are called upon to cry aloud againſt a Publication, which none but an *Atheiſt* would read. Admitting that the *political* Catechiſm, at which, for *political* Reaſons, ſome *political* Gentlemen are ſo highly offended, is exceptionable, I would ſoberly aſk Mr. *Draper's* Correſpondent, whether the *ridiculous* Imitation of the *Holy Scriptures*, and profaning the Name of GOD in the laſt Thurſday's Gazette, with an *evident* Deſign to reconcile the Reader, (a fruitleſs Attempt indeed!) to the late deteſtable STAMP ACT, as well as the preſent UNCONSTITUTIONAL REVENUE LAWS, is not "*by reaſon of ſeveral aggravations, more heinous*," in the ſight of all *honeſt* men, than an alluſion to a Catechiſm compoſed by the *uninſpired* Aſſembly of Divines at Weſtminſter.

FIDELIS.

BOSTON, December 9.

The Board of Commiſſioners have appointed Samuel Waterhouſe, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port, in the Abſence of Joſeph Harriſon, Eſq;

Adino Paddock, Eſq; is commiſſioned Captain of the Boſton Company of Artillery, with the Rank of Major.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening was married by the Rev. Dr. *Chauncy*, the Rev. Mr. *Simeon Howard*, Miniſter of the Weſt Church in this Town, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Mayhew*, Widow of the late Rev. Dr. *Mayhew*.

Married,] The Rev. Mr. Ephraim Ward of Brookfield, to Miſs Mary Dexter, youngeſt Daughter to the late Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Dedham.

Mr. *Joſeph Barrell*, Merchant, to Miſs *Hannah Fitch*, Daughter of Mr. *Timothy Fitch*, Merchant.

Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Jeweller, to Miſs ELIZABETH BOYER, Daughter of Mr. DANIEL BOYER, Jeweller.

Laſt Evening died ſuddenly Mrs. MARY STORER, aged 72, Relict of the late EBENEZER STORER, Eſq; —The Funeral will be on Wedneſday next, when the Friends and Relations are deſir'd to attend.

Died at Grafton, aged about 38, the Wife of Capt. Golding, Repreſentative of that Town.

On the 12th inſtant died at Oakham, Mr. *Thomas Galt*, aged 78 Years; he was a Native of Ireland, and came into America in his younger days.

Died at St. Croix, Dr. John Hill, Son of Mr. Alexander Hill of this Town, Merchant.

Tueſday laſt Mrs. *Lucretia Kneeland*, Wife of Mr. *Timothy Kneeland*, Printer, was taken at Dinner with a Numbneſs, which ſoon encreaſed, and died the ſame Night.

A Negro Man was found drowned on Monday laſt. It is ſuppoſed he fell from a Veſſel the Night before, belonging to Col. Deane of Weſtfleet.

Laſt Tueſday ſ'nnight, Capt Bradford arrived here from the Weſt-Indies, one of the Hands, called Joe Quick, *Servant to Mr. Baker, of this Town, died ſuddenly on the Paſſage.*

Bryan Sheben was ſintenced at Salem to be hanged on the 12th Inſtant, and not the 19th.

Died at Chelmsford the firſt Inſtant, Oliver Fletcher, Eſq; He had his Education at Harvard College; took his Degrees in 1735 & 1738, has been many Years a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Middleſex and Quorum Unus; He was a Counſellor in the Law, and for ſome Years a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in all which he ſuſtained a good Character and Reputation. He has left a ſorrowful Wife & a young Daughter; and his Death is lamented by his Friends and Acquaintance, and is a publick Loſs.

About a Fortnight ago, one Fletcher, of Winter-Harbour, who had been blind about 38 Years, was, by the Bleſſing of God, reſtored to Sight, by Dr. Hall Jackſon of Portſmouth.—As was alſo about the ſame Time, a Negro Man, belonging to Mr. Meſerve of Durham, who had been blind ſeveral Years. vid pa. 623.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Gorham from Philadelphia.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Eight Whites. Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Three.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 49 min. after	1	Friday, 8 m. aft.	5
Tueſday, 34 min. af.	2	Saturday, 44 m. af.	5
Wedneſday, 30 m. aft.	3	Lord's-Day 32 m. af.	6
Thurſday, 37 min. after	4	Full Qr. 14 D. 2 Morn	

To be Sold, a very good young Horſe, fit for either Saddle or Chaiſe; as likewiſe a very handſome Chaiſe and Harneſs almoſt new. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

vid Arrival of Troops &c pa. 263. Vol. 2 (The Southern Poſt not come in at this Publication.) ‖ vid Maſſacre pa. 60.

‖ To ſee the plans, turn to y^e^ Letter to L^d^ Hillsborough pa. 947. Vol. 2 — & Reſolves of the Lords & Commons pa. 436—444—468, 632. Vol. 2. &c. &c. &c. ¶ Having raiſed, and kept in pay for 3 years 7000 men, vid Chronology. pa. 1070. Vol. 2. ¶ as molaſſes duty vid pa. 9. Vol. 1. Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 2. &c.

On a political Cataciſe-where the Miniſtry & their Tools are cenſured & In a Chapter, call. an Eaſtern Hiſtory. (1) vid Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1.

William Turner

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Subscribers, That the CONCERT will be open'd on Wednesday Evening the 11th Instant, and be continu'd untill the first Wednesday in June.

N. B. No Gentlemen will be admitted but those that subscribe.

The Subscriber having a Deed of

one Sixteenth Part of all the unappropriated Lands holding under Clarke and Lake, called the Andover Proprietors, lying in Common and Undivided, on the East Side of Kennebeck River, in the Town of Woolwich—DOTH hereby Notify the said Proprietors, that he is determined to improve his said Sixteenth Part by Building, cutting Grass, Timber, &c. according to the Tenor of his Deed. JOHN CARLTON.

Woolwich, November 28, 1771.

Stolen, a neat *Silver Tankard*, out

of the House of Joseph Gilman, in Exeter, on Thanksgiving Day, or the Night preceeding, Maker's Name Revere—a Coat of Arms on the Front, consisting of three Arrows—the Crest an armed Arm, holding an Arrow—weight about 30 Ounces, marked on the Bottom. Six Dollars Reward to any Person who shall return it to the Owner, and as much more, provided they secure the Thief, so that he is brought to Justice.

JOSEPH GILMAN.

Exeter, New-Hampshire, Nov. 23d, 1771.

William Bant,

HAS received by the Boston Packet, Captain Lyde, just arrived from London—A further Supply of fine and coarse Broad Cloths, German Serges, emboss'd Serges, Shalloons, Durants and Tammies, Kerseys, Coatings, Ratteens, Bearskins, plain and sprigg'd Everlastings, black, crimson and green Drawboys, very fine and common Serge Denims, Broliees, Popplins, Crapes, Camblets, cloth-coloured and crimson flower'd Russell, black, blue, green and scarlet Hair Plush, strip'd Duffils, 8, 9, and 10-4 Blankets, Paduasoys, Ducapes, English & India Damasks, Mantuas, white and yellow plain and plated Buttons, &c. Which Goods make up a compleat Assortment for the Winter, and will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for CASH, at his Store fronting *Dock-Square*.

☞ Where all Persons who will favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used. Nov. 18.

To be Sold or Exchang'd—A Schooner

of about 70 Tons, long Quarter-deck, that has been us'd in the Fishery—for a larger Vessel, either Schooner or Brig—or for the Hull of any such Vessel, exclusive of Sails and Rigging. For further Particulars, Enquire of Edes & Gill.

CASH for *FLAX-SEED*

At Ellis Gray's *Store*,

Opposite East-End of Faneuil-Hall;

Where may be had, cheap for CASH,

Hemp,	Cordage,
Duck, Ticklingburgh and Ozenbrigs,	Cheshire Cheese,
Twine, Hooks and Lines,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Hyson and Souchong Tea by the Chest.	Superfine Philadelphia Flour and Bar Iron,
	Pepper by the Bag.

ALSO,

English and India GOODS.

Also a few Bags Allspice—Salt Petre by the Cask.

To be Sold an excellent FARM,

containing about 100 Acres, about 16 Miles from Boston. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes & Gill.

Frederick Roberts

HAS bro't with him from LONDON,

In the Ship Boston-Packet, Capt. Lyde,

A compleat Assortment of Jewellery and other Goods, which consists of the following Articles.

PATENT Ass-skin Memorandum Books, Pocket Books with & without Instruments, patent Rasors, ditto Penknives, Scissors, Steel Snuffers, Cork Screws, Sugar Nippers, Pocket Pistols, Steel Sword Chains with Swivels, & Swivels for ditto, Steel Watch Chains, Key Swivels to hook to the Side, painted Japan Waiters, Bread Baskets, Sugar Tongs, Candlesticks with Snuffers, &c. compleat Pinchbeck, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, gilt & not gilt, Ladies gilt Watch Chains, Silver Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, plated ditto, ditto Spurs, Trinkets of all Kinds, with sundry other Articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. The above Goods to be sold at ROBERTS and LEE's Shop nearly opposite the Post Office, in Cornhill, Boston: Where all Kind of Jewellery is manufactur'd and repaired as neat and as reasonable as in London. The above Goods being purchased with the Cash of the Manufacturers in England, will enable them to sell at the lowest Rates, for Cash only.

Most Money given for old Gold and Silver Lace.

All Persons that are indebted to,

or that have any Demands on the Estate of Deacon John Eliot, *late of* Boston, *Stationer, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order for a speedy Settlement, to* Joseph Eliot, *and* Thomas Crafts, *Jun. Administrators on said Estate.*

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A Commodious Dwelling-House,

near the Market, two Rooms on a Floor, with a good Pump, Yard and Out-Houses: The Pay to the Purchaser will be made easy. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable young Negro Man,

who hath been brought up to the Cooper's Business, but can turn his Hand to any Labour in Town or Country.

Enquire of Edes and Gill

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

John Austin, jun.

And to be Sold at his Shop in Charlestown, near the Pot-Ash Works,

A large and fresh Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods,

Which he is determined to sell as cheap as any one in the Province, for Cash only, viz.

CRimson, scarlet, blue, drab, chocolate, claret, cinnamon and other colour'd broad-cloths, with trimmings to match the same, forrest cloths, german serges, Devonshire kerseys, lambskin, Bath beavers, green and mix'd knapt beaver coating, crimson, pink and green Colchester bays, white flannel, emboss'd serge, superfine black cotton velvet, dark and olive-colour'd velverets, crimson hair plush, black and cloth-coloured drawboys, black everlastings, plain black russel, crimson, green and cloth-coloured superfine broad damask, flower'd russells, pink and brown grizetts, brown camblets, plain and striped cambleteens, hungarian and Queen stuff, callimancoes, tammies and durants of all colours, shalloons, 3 and 4-threaded breeches pieces of all colours, mens and womens worsted and cotton hose, mens and womens superfine thread gloves, womens black silk gloves, silk and worsted mitts of all colours, bath lamb mitts and womens coloured gloves, white and black plain and figured gauze, white and black catgut, white parisnet, 6-4 muslin, silk linnen and gauze handkerchiefs, brocaded clogs and galloshoes, black taffaty, black and cloth-coloured ell-wide persians, black white and blue sarsnet, yard-wide black alamode, black white and blue plain and figured sattins, black figured modes, black scarlet pink and white snail trimming, black bone and blond laces, 3 4, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linnen, lawns and cambricks, callico & chints, striped holland, cotton checks of all widths, fine & coarse bedtick, dowlass, oznabrigs, yellow holland, yellow canvas, buckrams, fine sewing silks of all colours, silk twist, silk and hair, crewels of all colours, silk knee garters, coat, shoe and quality binding, silk ferrets, ribbons, death-head and basket buttons, metal and plated ditto, shirt buttons, tapes of all widths, white and coloured threads, cap wire, pins, needles, fans, necklaces, combs, chip hats, hatters trimmings of the newest fashion, childrens red Morocco shoes, fine and coarse sieve-bottoms, Loaf Sugar, Cotton-wool, &c.

LATELY ARRIV'D.

In the Capts. *Bruce* and *Lyde*, from London,

An Assortment of *Hosiery* of all Kinds, with a Variety of *European Goods*, suitable to the Season, which compleats *a large and elegant assortment* now selling on the lowest Terms, by

Francis Green,

Who has to dispose of, cheap for Cash,

A new Mainsail, and *Maintopsail*, for a Ship of 166 Tons, (ready fitted)—A Brass Stove, and a Coil of small Cordage (new).

NORTH-END.

Made and Sold by *Isaac White*,

Opposite the Salutation Tavern;

The best of Dip'd CANDLES, by the Box or Dozen, at 4*s.* 6*d.* Old Tenor, Likewise good Mould Candles, and Tallow by the Barrel, all for CASH only.

Thomas Brown,

At the Crown and Sceptre in Back-Street, has for Sale,

A good Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, very cheap for Cash only.

ALSO,

Some RHUBARB, at a remarkable low Price, said by several proper Judges who have made tryal of it, to be equal in Quality to any ever imported into America.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Jonathan Williams, jun.

An Elegant Assortment of superfine and other

BROAD CLOTHS,

With proper Linings & Trimings, compleatly match'd by the Makers in England—Which are to be Sold, together with a neat Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS in general, at his Shop in Ann Street, below the Draw-Bridge, and directly opposite the Drum Maker's, at the head of Barrett's Wharff, at the very lowest Rates, for

READY MONEY ONLY.

Those Persons who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on the best Usage, and the Obligation gratefully acknowledged.

Pot-Ash Kettles

Lately Receiv'd from HANOVER, IN THIS PROVINCE,

And to be Sold by

Benjamin Andrews, Jun.

Opposite the Swing-Bridge,

Cast from the best Bog Ore, *equal* in Quality to those made in *any other Province*, in America; warranted to make as large a Quantity of Pot-Ash, and to fetch as much when render'd unfit for boiling; not for the Purpose of making Bar Iron (as he presumes those made of either Bog or Mountain Ore, after being impregnated with the Alkali of Ashes, are unsuitable for that Use) but for a second Casting in the Furnaces;—He has disposed of a great Number, made from the same Patterns, (which are two Inches thick in every Part exposed to the Fire) and has not received a single Complaint.

He has likewise for Sale, Pot-Ash Coolers, a full assortment of Cast Iron-Ware, Philadelphia superfine and common Flour, New-England Rum, 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Russia Duck, Sewing Twine, Copperas, Allum, Redwood, choice Table Fish, and a small assortment of English Goods.

Said *Andrews* has to Let a convenient Brick Warehouse, on the South Side the Town-Dock, suitable for either English or West-India Goods.

POTASH KETTLES.

TO BE SOLD, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At their Store in KING STREET,

POTASH Kettles, cast at Salisbury, in Connecticut, (in clay copes) from the best mountain ore, far superior in quality to any kettles cast in this province from Bogg ore, which being so very liable to crack when first used in melting down the salts, the manufacturer of Potash is thereby not only subjected to considerable expence and trouble in procuring other kettles, but frequently disappointed in working his stock of ashes in the proper season.

These kettles have rarely been known to fail till they are worn out, in many of which above thirty tons of Potash have been made, and when useless for that purpose, a pair of them is valued from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* for the forge, to work into bar iron, the Salisbury metal being allowed the first in America, for making the best tough bar iron. The Bogg ore Kettles are of no value for the forge, exclusive of the great risque of their cracking before one ton of Potash is made.

Now ready for Sale, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At said Store, a large and general assortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the last vessels, which being bought on the very best terms will be disposed of (by wholesale only) at such prices as shall give full satisfaction to those in town and country, who purchase their assortment here, and also invite those who usually import their goods, to apply for many articles to compleat their assortments.

N. B Gun powder, Russia & English Duck, sail &c.

POT-ASH KETTLES.

Sold by *JOSEPH WEBB*,

Near Oliver's Dock, BOSTON;

CAST in this PROVINCE, with Clay Copes, (as no Sort are Cast without) from the best Bog and Rock Ore, far Superior to any Cast in either of the Provinces upon the Continent (that are made of Mountain Ore so called) as this Sort of Ore is fit for little Use except Pigs for making Bar Iron.

☞ These *Kettles* are Smooth within, and free from Sulphurous Honey Comb Holes, which the other Sort are Subject to.

And as the said *Webb* has sold large Quantities of this Sort, with general Satisfaction to his Customers. He Flatters himself that they will give him the Preference, notwithstanding any Pompous Advertisement to the Contrary.

N. B. These Kettles when render'd Useless, will fetch as much at the Forge's as any Old Kettles whatever.

TO BE SOLD,

By Ralph Fisher,

Opposite the Governor's,

A Number of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clother's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Dye Goods, Hay Seeds of all Sorts, the best of French Indigo, and the best of Spanish Florarento for Mazareen Blues, Cotton Wool and Indigo, *never without*.

WOOL-CARDS.

James Foster,

CARD-MAKER from *LONDON*,

Makes in the neatest and best Manner,

And has now ready for Sale at his Shop opposite the Province-House, Boston.

ALL the different Kinds of Cards made in Great-Britain, such as Wool, Cotton, Clothiers, Scribbling, Stock and Tow Cards, which he will warrant to be preferable to any imported, & will sell them at Twenty-two Shillings by the single Dozen, and Twenty Shillings by the Hogshead, which is as cheap as the first Cost in London.

Boston, Printed, by EDES & GILL,